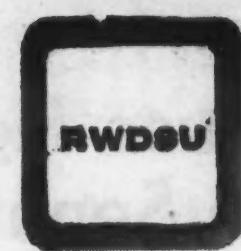
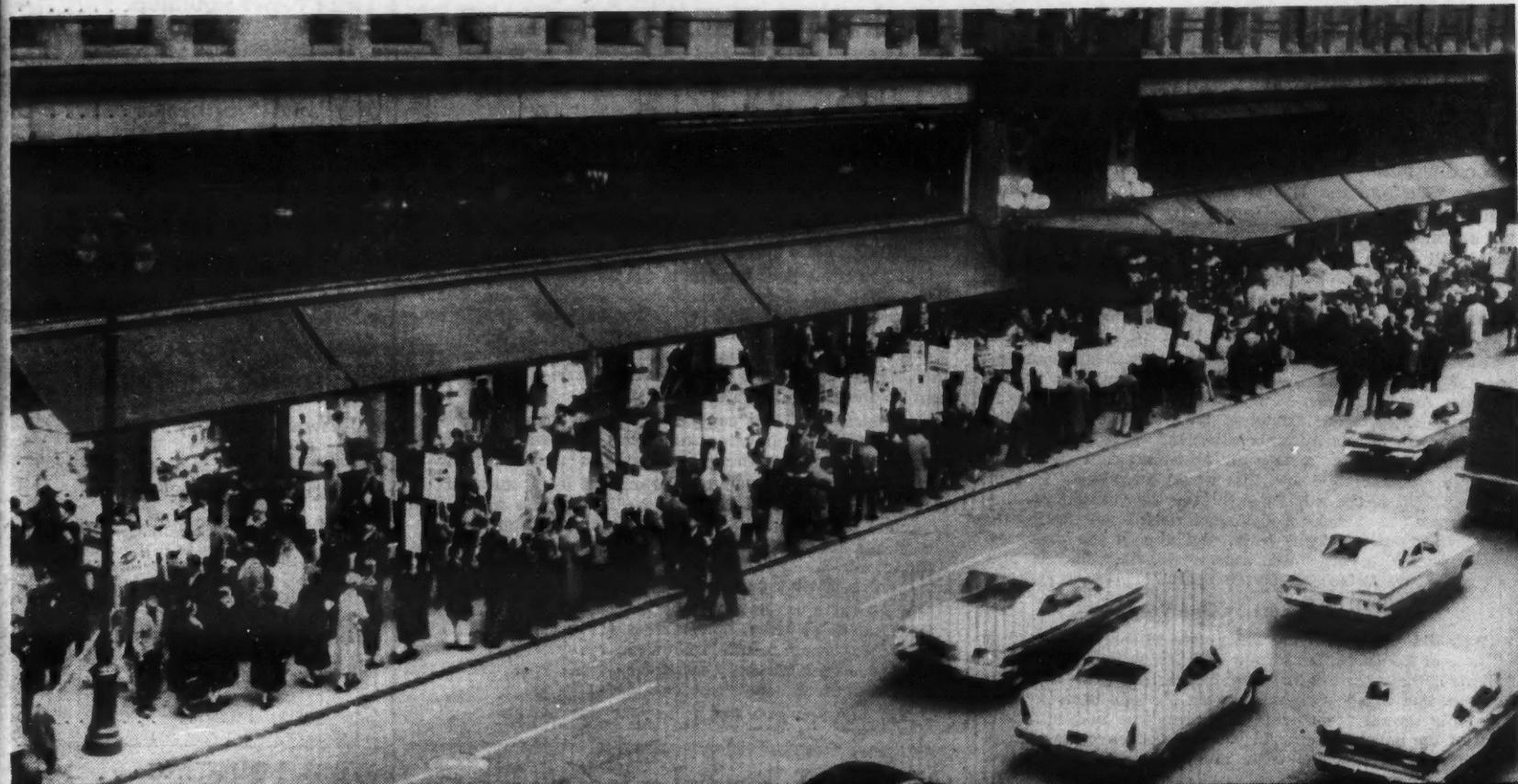


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VICTORY AT MACY'S



UNANIMOUS VOTE by members of Local 1-S at April 3 meeting, shown above, ratified new two-year agreement with world's largest store. Settlement provided \$5 wage boosts, higher pensions, improved health and welfare benefits, higher minimums, other gains. Five days earlier, 8,000 Macy workers had been heartened by demonstration outside store (top photo) conducted by 10,000 New York unionists in support of their demands. For details of union victory at Macy's see Pages 3 and 5.

Minimum Wage Defeat a Bitter Pill

We the People Lost House Fight But We Can Recoup in Senate

By Elizabeth Hawes Daniel
Legislative Representative, RWDSU

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The minimum wage fight of 1961 now has shifted to the Senate—and then it will go to a conference committee to work out a compromise on the House and Senate bills.

But we should not forget that we took a shellacking on the minimum wage bill in the House in Washington. "We" means the Administration, the Democratic leadership in the House, the liberal coalition, and unions like ours who advocated and fought for a decent bill which we felt sure would pass. Although the Albert bill had been stripped of any provision for overtime for the newly covered, we went along with it because the other substitute, Kitchin-Ayres, was such a sorry excuse for a minimum wage bill of any kind.

But Kitchin-Ayres was what we got; \$1.15 an hour instead of \$1.25 for the 24 million already covered; and a minimum for 1.4 million newly covered workers on the 5-stores-in-2-states basis, instead of 3.7 million on the dollar volume proviso of the Administration bill. Rep. Kitchin declared himself against "a federally controlled concept that is intrastate and interstate and that would cover every type of business." This is the rallying-point for the "bipartisan, unholy alliance," as Senator Douglas described it on the Senate floor, "which exists in this body, and also in the House of Representatives, between the conservative Republicans and the conservative Democrats of the South."

Why We Lost by One Vote

Why did we lose by one teller vote to the states' rights coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans? In spite of the fact that they are 21 votes stronger this year, we could have won had all the Congressmen on our side been present. Apparently several "good" representatives who had sufficient notice of the impending crucial vote did not leave their desks in time to walk past the teller and avert the defeat. Two would have done the trick.

Was one of them your Congressman? If you know, sit down right now and write him a note chiding him for his negligence. Also, if your Congressman voted right, send him a note commanding him for it.

Even more important, write your Senators urging them to vote for S. 1457, the Administration minimum wage bill scheduled for debate the week of April 10th. This bill provides the same \$1.25 in 28 months for workers already covered; for 4,013,000 newly covered, time and half overtime pay after 40 hours a week in the fourth year; and stepped-up minimum to \$1.25 the same year.

The Senate bill will have to pass as intact as possible if a more than halfway decent measure is to come out of conference.

Far more than we realize, we—the people committed to good wages, fair hours, decent conditions for everyone—are responsible for the defeat in the House of a bill which would have helped workers in the retail industry more than any other. And we carry great responsibility for pushing it through the Senate. Why? This is what James Reston, one of the most astute political observers, said in his New York Times column on March 8th: "...the most interesting political paradox today" is that "while President Kennedy's personal popularity is rising, the opposition to his legislative program is rising too." Reston goes on to say:

"The mail to Capitol Hill is running heavily against the Kennedy program. The unorganized voters who sense the need for change are not writing, but the organized mail is pouring in." (The American Retail Federation and the National Retail Merchant Assn.) "Even the labor unions who are usually

active at organizing pressure on the Congressman have been unusually quiet lately, while the national trade associations have been extremely lively... what tends to count in politics is not what the people are beginning to think but what they make known on Capitol Hill. As things are going now, Kennedy may very well win the popularity contest and lose his program."

Some Congressmen have called this disproportion in their mail to the attention of labor's legislative representatives. They do take their mail into consideration, even if they only stack it into piles and measure the piles. But what they really pay attention to is an individually written letter. Your letter may be the one to swing a vote.

If you think your Senator is o.k. on minimum wage-and-hours, drop him a reminder. If he is hesitant, here is some information you may find persuasive, but present it in your own words:

- Of 5.5 million salesclerks and other workers employed in retailing, nearly 20% earn less than \$1.00. Forty-five percent of these are paid less than \$1.25.

- Retail employers contend that, even though experience has been favorable in other industries, employment in retailing would go down if they have to meet a minimum wage.

- This argument has been disproved by a study of the official employment statistics in the 13 states in which a \$1 minimum has been applied to retail industry. The retail industry has adjusted without unfavorable employment effects. Actually, retail employment usually increased, or held up better than in other industries.

- An example: in New Jersey, when the retail minimum was raised to \$1 (from 60 cents), retail employment jumped 8% the following month (the usual seasonal increase was only 3%), and increased 3.4% the following year, when total employment in the state rose only 1.5%.

But whatever you say, write your Senator. Now.

New Legislative Rep Appointed for RWDSU

Mrs. Elizabeth Hawes Daniel was appointed last month to the position of Washington legislative representative of the RWDSU. She succeeds Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, who recently resigned the RWDSU post upon his appointment as legislative representative on the staff of the AFL-CIO.

Mrs. Daniel is the wife of Franz Daniel, assistant director of organization of the AFL-CIO. She has had extensive experience as an organizer for such unions as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers, and has done legislative work for the Committee on Fair Legislation and Americans for Democratic Action.

Since her appointment to the RWDSU post, Mrs. Daniel has been actively involved in labor's efforts to win substantial improvements in the federal minimum wage law, as well as in promoting other legislation important to the welfare of RWDSU members and other unionists.



MRS. DANIEL

WORTH QUOTING...

A man should never be ashamed to know he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.

—Alexander Pope
(1688-1744)

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rwdsu RECORD

Business Lobbyists Fight Kennedy Program

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON (PAI)—It's now widely acknowledged, even by the conservative press, that President Kennedy in just a few short months in the White House has attained a high degree of popularity throughout the nation. Reports reaching Washington from all over the country show that many people who supported Richard Nixon in the 1960 election are finding Kennedy competent, knowledgeable and, in general, an admirable President.

The Gallup Poll shows that Kennedy's popularity at this stage of his occupancy of the White House exceeds the popularity registered by Eisenhower during a similar period.

The question then arises as to why such a popular President is having such a difficult time getting his program through the Congress. How, for example, could the compromise Administration minimum wage bill lose—even by one vote?

There are a number of explanations. One, of course, is that some 20 seats held in the last House of Representatives by liberals went to conservatives in the 1960 elections.

Another explanation of even more significance is being advanced by many observers. It is the recognition that the opposition to the liberal and pro-labor program is well organized and has successfully maneuvered tons of mail into Congressional offices in opposition to it.

A survey of Congressional offices indicates considerable sameness about the mail being received in opposition to such issues as minimum wage, medical care for the aged through social security, aid to depressed areas, and so on.

Behind the telephone calls, mail and other pressures on the Congress are some 4,000 lobbying organizations in Washington. They have their lines into the states and when weight is needed to convince a Senator or Congressman to vote a particular way, they pull the string to get the necessary action.

The lobbyists not only work on Congress but also on the regulatory agencies. White House advisor James L. Landis, who has had years of experience working in various agencies, has observed:

"You sit at a desk and it's always the industry that comes in to see you. The public is never there and when the poor public is there, the public is not very intelligent in its comments and you tend to get a sort of industry viewpoint unless you're very careful."

NEW MACY PACT AVERTS STRIKE

\$5 Raise, Pension Boost, Other Gains for 8,000

NEW YORK CITY—More than 8,000 members of Local 1-S won \$5 weekly wage increases, higher pensions, improved health and welfare benefits, increased minimums and improvements in job security in a new two-year contract with R. H. Macy & Co., the world's largest department store. The agreement was unanimously ratified by the members at a meeting on Monday, April 3, thus averting a strike scheduled to begin that very day.

Thorough preparations by Local 1-S for a walkout, plus the all-out support of New York's labor movement, apparently helped convince management to make a final offer termed by local leaders and members "the best we've had in years." The settlement was reached only an hour or so before the April 3 membership meeting after a marathon 21-hour negotiating session.



'1-S' Pres. Kovenetsky

The terms of the contract include the following major items:

- \$3 wage increase retroactive to Feb. 1, plus an additional \$2 Oct. 1, 1961.
- Minimum starting rates boosted from \$46 to \$50 a week now, and to \$52 next year. The progression for newly-hired employees in the lowest grade goes to \$53 after 6 months, \$56 after a year and \$59 after 18 months employment. Next year, when the minimum reaches \$52, the progression will be \$55, \$58 and \$60.
- Pensions are increased from the present \$35 per month to \$50 after 25 years service and \$55 after 30 years. Retirees will now be covered by \$1,000 life insurance.
- Health and insurance improvements include a boost in life insurance from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and expansion of the health care program effective Oct. 1. The expansion, effective Oct. 1, will provide such added benefits as specialists' care, ambulance service, psychiatric care in hospitals, coverage of babies from birth, administration of blood transfusions, unlimited diagnostic service for members and their families and other services.
- Re-training for new jobs at company expense and at full pay will provide protection for members against the effects of automation.
- A \$60,000 fund to be used in 1962 to straighten out wage inequities.

Other contract changes call for improvements in sick leave, arbitration procedures, contract coverage for demonstrators and "Saturday-only" employees, and other job security and union security provisions.

Preparations for Strike

The 8,000 Macy workers at the giant Herald Square store and its branches in Parkchester, White Plains, Flatbush and Jamaica were fully alerted and prepared for a strike. Negotiations, which had begun early in the year and continued through the two-months automatic contract extension after Feb. 1, were stalled on Tuesday, March 28, when management stuck by its offer of a \$2 wage increase now and an additional \$2 next year, a boost in pensions to \$45 after 25 years and \$55 after 30 years, and a \$50 minimum.

Local 1-S negotiators, led by Pres. Sam Kovenetsky and Vice-Presidents Phil Hoffstein and Bill Atkinson, prepared to take this inadequate offer to the membership at a meeting March 29. At 5 p.m. that day, a huge demonstration of support by New York labor was held outside the Herald Square store. More than 10,000 unionists—including thousands of fellow RWDSUers—completely encircled the world's largest store in a stirring show of solidarity with the Macy workers.

Heartened by this demonstration, more than 6,500 members of '1-S' filled St. Nicholas Arena to overflowing later in the evening and overwhelmingly voted to authorize their executive board and negotiating committee to call a strike.

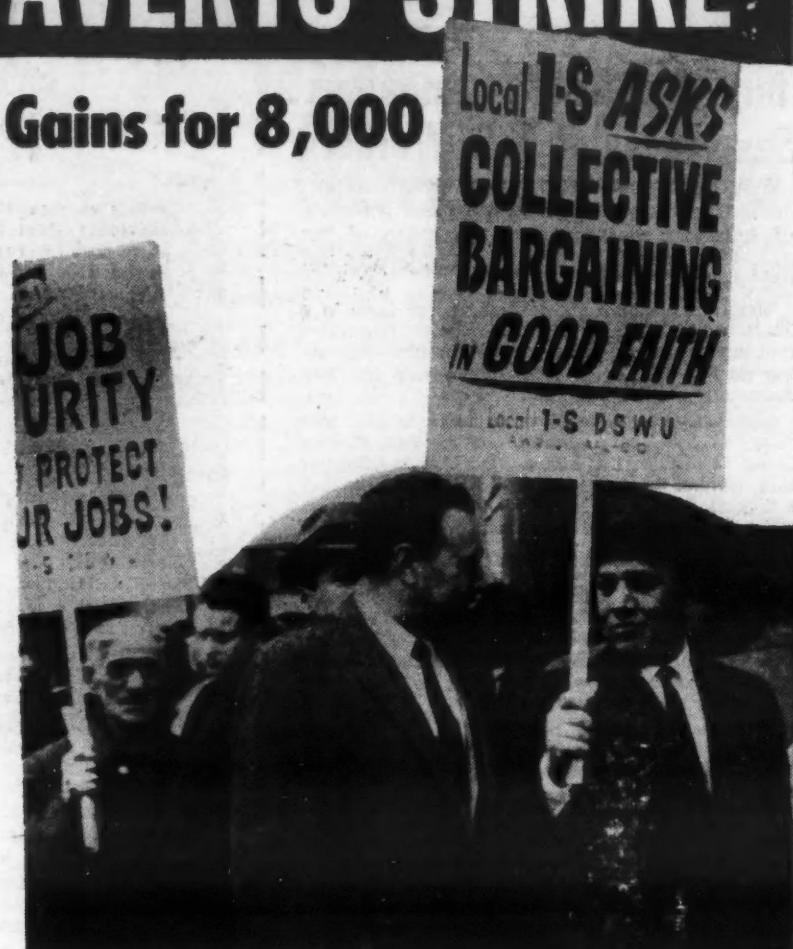
At 10:35 that evening, Kovenetsky, Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg and two rank-and-file members, Pat Ryan and Louella Gambler, appeared on TV Channel 13 to discuss the issues in the Macy negotiations and to appeal for public support in the event of a strike.

On Friday, March 31, negotiations were resumed and continued without much progress over the Easter weekend. On Easter Sunday, Local 1-S leaders called in Pres. Greenberg for assistance in breaking the deadlock. Also participating in the lengthy final session were Chairman George Moskowitz and Exec. Dir. Eric Schmertz of the New York State Mediation Board, and Commissioner Harold Felix of the New York City Dept. of Labor Relations. By 8:30 the following morning, after night-long talks with management representatives, the final package had been agreed upon.

Settlement Valued at \$3,000,000

Local 1-S attorney Ascher Schwartz, who reported the details of the final offer to union members, estimated that the total value of money benefits alone would exceed \$3,000,000 during 1961 and 1962.

Following ratification by the members, Kovenetsky paid tribute to all those who had made the contract victory possible. He cited particularly the role of Pres. Greenberg, the city and state mediators, and the support of such organizations as RWDSU locals, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, the Teamsters and other unions which had participated in the demonstration and had committed themselves to support of Local 1-S in the event of a strike.



SUPPORTING LOCAL 1-S: Parade of all New York labor around big Herald Square Macy's store in pre-deadline demonstration included RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg (r., holding sign) and 'Record' Editor Max Steinbock.



VICTORY SHOWS ON FACES of members leaving Manhattan Center after Macy's employees ratified terms of their new two-year pact.



SPELLING OUT TERMS, Local 1-S attorney Ascher Schwartz explains contract provisions from rostrum at ratification meeting, while '1-S' Pres. Sam Kovenetsky (left) and Vice-Pres. Bill Atkinson listen.

'Buy American' Campaigns Seen Harming U.S. Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A "Buy American" campaign runs counter to the "best interests of American workers" and the policy of the AFL-CIO, federation Pres. George Meany has declared.

Meany defined labor's position on the issue in a letter to the secretary of a union labor committee replying to one of many he has received requesting clarification of the AFL-CIO position on "Buy American" promotions.

The AFL-CIO president wrote Larry Russell, secretary of the labor committee of the Polk County Labor Council in Des Moines, Ia., that the federation "cannot lend its support to the promotion of a 'Buy American' program" and added that he hoped "that your union label committee would not undertake such a campaign."

Stressing labor's support of programs to promote international trade, Meany pointed out that "many millions of Americans are dependent for their livelihood on the sale overseas of the goods they produce. The United States cannot hope to sell goods on the world market unless we are willing to buy goods from other free nations."

The other side of the issue, wrote Meany, is that the free nations will either trade with us or be forced to trade with the Soviet Union and its satellites.

"That would help the Communist cause," he said. The only alternative for these nations is to shut off trade, which would also aid the Communists as their economies withered away.

"For these reasons—jobs of U.S. workers, U.S. economic health and U.S. foreign policy—we must support more, not less foreign trade," Meany went on:

The AFL-CIO insists, however, "that action be taken to deal with real harm to American workers and to U.S. industries that may result from large-scale foreign imports of certain products into the U.S." The job, he added, is to relieve the harm that has been done and prevent future harm, "not create additional damage to other American workers and industries, or, in fact, the nation as a whole by supporting 'Buy American' campaigns."

The AFL-CIO is continually working with the U.S. government, through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with the international trade union movement and with the Int'l Labor Organization "and every other possible source to ease and prevent serious injury from import competition," Meany said.

Sweater-Girl Upheld

HARTFORD, Conn.—The State has officially upheld the right of a gal to wear a curve-hugging sweater on the job. The decision came in the case of a pretty bookkeeper who wore sweaters nearly every day.

This was a happy arrangement as far as the company's male employees were concerned; but the boss's wife soon made it clear that she viewed the sweater as an occupational hazard—for her husband. She issued an order: No more sweater-wearing. The comely bookkeeper, however, refused to obey and was fired.

A short time later when she applied for unemployment compensation she found her application opposed by her former employer. State Unemployment Compensation Commissioner Harold Strauch decided, however, that the gal was entitled to full benefits. "Why this sweater order was ever issued is hard to understand," he declared. "There are more than enough restraints upon an individual's privacy and freedom without adding to them."



WOMEN'S WORK: Tooling this behemoth over the road from Los Angeles to New York is the regular occupation of these two highly feminine lassies. Members of Long Beach Teamsters Local 572, Corinne White and Pat Armstrong own and operate this tractor-trailer.

New NLRB Chairman Vows Fair Deal to Everyone

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Frank W. McCulloch, upon being sworn in as the new chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, promised that the agency would take a "new look at how we can best discharge our responsibilities."

He promised that the board, under his direction, would "try to maintain the highest standards of fair adjudication and wise adjustment, under the law that is our charter, to the changing needs and problems in employment relations."

McCulloch, who formerly was administrative assistant to Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.), succeeds Boyd Leedom as chairman. Leedom becomes a member and Arthur A. Kimball retires from the board.

Organized labor has been critical of the board's interpretations of the labor laws and looks to McCulloch for fairer representation.

In introductory remarks, Senator Douglas said of the new chairman: "In Frank McCulloch, the country is getting a great man, and is richer for it. He is a man with a mind as sharp as a razor, and a good man as well. And you know, not all good men are bright, nor are all bright men good."

Asserting that the NLRB will learn that the new chairman is a hard worker, Senator Douglas went on to say: "I have never known him to speak unkindly to anyone. But though he may seem to be a softie, his core is tempered steel. He won't be pushed around."

Unions Cure Business Inefficiency, Business Adviser Says

NEW YORK, (PAI)—What's the matter with big business? Dick Peterson, internationally-known business consultant who has made profit makers out of scores of sick businesses, has some strong ideas on the subject. True Magazine quotes him as follows:

"Management and labor want the same damn thing, a house, food on the table, a car, a TV set. Forget this mutuality of interest and you're in trouble. I've had a bellyful of these labor-fighters—I got the hell out of the National Association of Manufacturers long ago."

"Unless you've got a plant small enough for you to know all the people who work for you personally, you're crazy not to have a good union in your plant. It saves money, does your work for you, and keeps you on your toes."

"Paying low wages doesn't make sense. It just means you keep training people for better-paying companies. The smart operator pays good money, gets the cream of the labor force, and installs the best equipment in order to take advantage of it."

"And did you ever hear these fatheads shooting off their mouths about what they call the unreasonable demands of labor for a guaranteed annual wage? Management isn't doing anybody a favor when it schedules production on a year-round basis; it's just doing what it's paid to do. If you can't keep a stable labor force busy twelve months a year you ought to get the hell out of management."

Peterson is not a minor figure in the business world. He has advised such corporate giants as American Locomotive and International Tele-

Administration Pushes Billion More for Jobless

WASHINGTON (PAI)—With its first major legislative victory under its belt, the Kennedy Administration is pushing hard to get its program for \$1,000,000,000 in extended jobless benefits under way.

The program, which extends benefits by fifty percent to unemployed men and women who have exhausted their regular benefits without finding jobs, is expected to provide almost immediate help for some 700,000 jobless and their families and for 2,500,000 more over the next year.

These are "hard-working dollars," Kennedy commented as he signed the bill. "They will be spent almost immediately—for food, for shelter, for the bare necessities. These dollars will flow into our stores, into our factories, into our farms."

Eighteen states already have signed up for the program and eleven more signatures are in the works. Eventually, says Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, all of the states are expected to sign. Unlike the temporary extension of benefits under the Eisenhower Administration which was on a purely voluntary basis and brought only 17 states under the program, the present law compels all of the states to chip in an additional four tenths of one percent in taxes.

States which have already signed up are: Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming.

Under the law the program will begin as of April 8.

A number of states already are setting up machinery for taking care of the unemployed entitled to benefit by the new law. The Michigan Employment Security Commission, with some 75,000 unemployed workers eligible, has set April 9 as "signing up" day for the extra benefits. State authorities hope that the first checks will go out on April 17. In Michigan, the added benefits will run for an average of 9½ weeks at \$34 a week.

Pennsylvania, which has some 70,000 workers eligible, estimates that the new law will add nine weeks for more jobless who have exhausted their regular benefits. In all, it is expected that about 220,000 will eventually benefit.

Ohio has been plunged into a political squabble over the program with Democratic Governor Michael V. Di Salle accusing Republican legislators of trying to get a "pound of flesh" out of the state's unemployed in return for any additional weeks they may obtain under the Kennedy program. The Governor made the accusation in vetoing a GOP bill that would have tightened severely the eligibility of jobless workers to draw compensation.

Lie Detector Use Nixed

ALBANY, N.Y.—The AFL-CIO won a major victory when the State Senate unanimously passed a bill outlawing the use of lie detector tests by employers. Denouncing the device as a "mechanical monster," Senator Thomas Laverne contended that "If an employer may use the lie detector test he can also use psychoanalysis, hypnosis or truth serum." Even before the Senate voted, however, some employers were already losing enthusiasm for lie detectors.

This was partly due to a union official's proposal that "if the workers are required to take a lie detector test on whether they are union members or not, then their bosses should also be required to take a lie detector test on whether they favor lockouts and employing scabs."

phone and Telegraph and has served as president, board chairman and director of a number of corporations.

American industry is supposed to be efficient, but Peterson doesn't believe it. "I'm constantly amazed, over and over again," he declared, "by the ingenious ways these b.....s have of fouling up the works. Some of the things they do to waste money and slow down production are so damn complicated you'd think they stayed up nights figuring them out."

Peterson thinks that many industries are inefficiently run because of laziness, fat-catting on the part of top management, fear of trying new ideas, covering up mistakes, putting the wrong type of man in a particular job, habit, and just plain inability to see one's own shortcomings.

80 in Three Shops Join in New England

BOSTON, Mass.—Eighty workers in three shops have joined the New England Joint Board in recent weeks, Pres. Joseph H. Honan reported.

At the Milton Springs Beverage and Orange Crush Co., a soft drink distributor with plants in Milton and Brockton, the joint council won an NLRB election March 15. The vote was 22 to 18.

Negotiations were to open on Friday, April 7. Joseph Gildea, Guy Colletti and Ed McGovern participated in the RWDSU's drive.

Thirty-two cashiers employed by Anderson-Little, a men's clothing chain, joined the union under the terms of a newly-negotiated agreement, Honan also reported.

The cashiers, formerly excluded from union membership, are employed at ten of the chain's stores throughout eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The RWDSU now represents 100 Anderson-Little employees. Sec.-Treas. Irving J. Rich and Vice-Pres. George Mooney and Joseph Casey led the RWDSU bargaining in the Anderson-Little talks.

The Joint Board also won a recent NLRB election among employees of the Canteen Co. in Worcester, and negotiations are expected to begin shortly.

One member who had been fired during the union's organizing drive has been re-instated.

The Canteen workers service cigarette, food and candy machines in industrial plants in the area. Forty employees of Canteen's plant at Waltham have been under RWDSU contract for some time, Honan said.

Honan, Rich Reelected Leaders of NEJB

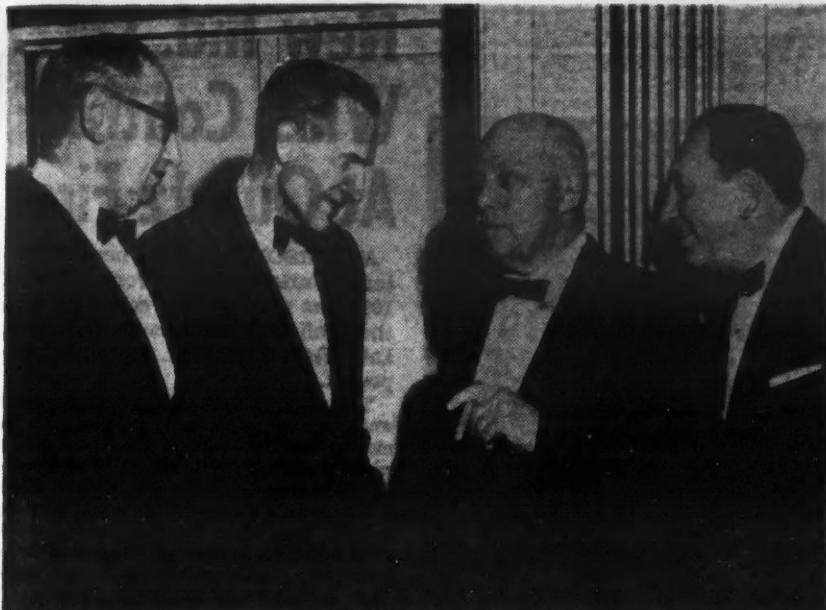
BOSTON, Mass.—The New England Joint Board has elected officers and executive board members for four-year terms, Sec.-Treas. Irving J. Rich reported. The officers were installed March 26.

Joseph H. Honan was reelected president; Irving J. Rich, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Christofori, recording secretary; and Robert Fucile, sergeant-at-arms.

Named to board vice-presidencies were Joseph S. Casey, Frank Dumas, George Mooney, John Belcastro, Joseph Gildea, Raymond Detorre, Robert McCoy, Max Roos, Barney Ross, Steve Rudy and Grace Barney.

Mary Turner, Madonna Walker and Ross will serve as trustees, while Philip Attardo, Michele Baccio, Guy Colletti, Ernest Delorme, Dorothy Duncan, Walter Hennigan, Syl Pauley, Murray Schapero, Helen Rose, Constantine Tremonte and Madonna Walker were elected to the executive board.

The New England Joint Board has about 6,500 members in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont.



AT DINNER HONORING MEANY: Four Freedoms Award was given AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at Waldorf-Astoria dinner. Gathered at reception prior to dinner are, l. to r., Millinery Union Pres. Alex Rose, David Rockefeller, Meany, and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg.

\$3.50 Raise Gained for 150 In One-Year Syrup Contract

NEW YORK CITY—United Syrup and Preserves Employees Local 193 has won wage increases averaging \$3.50 weekly for 150 members in a one-year agreement, Bus. Mgr. Jerry Fischer reported.

Leone Casey Awarded Woodrow Wilson Fellowship

BOSTON, Mass.—Leone R. Casey, daughter of New England Joint Board Vice-Pres. Joseph S. Casey, has won a Woodrow Wilson fellowship for graduate study.

The fellowship will enable Miss Casey, a senior at American International College here, to begin graduate work in preparation for a career in college teaching.

Miss Casey has been on the dean's list at American International for four years. She is editor of the college's literary magazine, the Criterion, and was named to a national honor society, Alpha Chi, in her junior year.

Salaried workers won the \$3.50 a week increase while commission employees won a 1/2% increase in commission rates, estimated to total \$250 to \$400 yearly. The increases will go into effect May 1.

The contract expires April 30, 1962.

Fischer pointed out that increased costs of the union's welfare benefits, now being paid for out of the union welfare fund's surplus, will be an important issue in next year's contract talks with the employers.

NEW YORK CITY—The whole town was watching R. H. Macy's and the 8,300 members of Local 1-S as March drew to a close and contract negotiations went down to the wire.

On Wednesday, March 29, three days before the contract expired, 10,000 members of New York unions joined the Local 1-S members in a tremendous parade around the store with signs and leaflets telling the union's story to the public.

"It's the greatest labor turn-out since the 1930's," one veteran union leader said on 34th Street.

Thousands of members of District 65 and others from Locals 338, 377, 906, 1102, 1125, 1199 and 1268 turned out in support of their fellow RWDSU members at Macy's. District 65, with some 10,000 members in department stores very much concerned with the Macy's battle, had a huge turnout which overflowed the Broadway side of the store and moved to 35th Street as well. Other union participants observed in the demonstration included the Uniformed Firemen's and Fire Officers Associations, the Seafarers, Teachers Federation, Transport Workers, NMU, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, RCIA, Electrical Workers, State, County and Municipal Employees, Meat Cutters, Office Workers Int'l Union, Sleeping Car Porters, ILGWU, Boilmakers and the Machinists.

After its March 29 experience at St. Nicholas Arena, second largest meeting place in the city (Madison Square Garden is the biggest), Local 1-S engaged two halls for its April 3 ratification meeting. At St. Nick's, Macy workers had filled every one of the 5,600 seats, while loudspeakers carried the proceedings to more than 1,000 more members outside the arena.

The following Monday, more than 4,000 '1-S' members filled Manhattan Cen-

ter's main ballroom to capacity, while some 800 others met at a nearby hall. The vote to accept the final settlement offer was unanimous at both meetings.

Thousands of union members who participated in the demonstration outside Macy's were able to see themselves on television later that evening. TV and press coverage was extensive throughout the Macy strike crisis.

Macy negotiations usually run to marathon sessions, and this one was no exception. The final settlement offer was worked out in a 21-hour meeting that ended at 8:30 a.m. on April 3. This was better than the 36-hour session which

settled the 1956 strike.

The big Herald Square store put up a brave appearance on Monday morning, April 3. With union members at a meeting to vote on the final company offer, the store's main floor counters were manned by dapper executives, most decked out with white carnations in buttonholes. They heaved sighs of relief when the workers came trooping in at noon.

An interested observer of the March 29 demonstration was Macy President Jack Strauss. He stood in the store's Broadway doorway, wearing a white carnation, and watched impassively as the marchers shouted: "Two, four, six, eight, why doesn't Macy's negotiate?"



Pretty girls with message-filled signs represented Ladies Garment Workers Union in huge demonstration backing RWDSU's Local 1-S in battle for decent contract at Macy's.

INFORMING PUBLIC that Burt's Shoe—a division of Edison chain—is non-union in Philadelphia, District 76 Vice-Pres. Edward Schwartz carries sign in front of Edison Store. District 76 and other RWDSU affiliates in Eastern cities are picketing Edison Bros. stores.

The Midwest



Members of newest unit of Local 379, employees of Cream Cone Machine Co. in Columbus, O., are shown during meeting which ratified their first contract. Their unit, C-2, is 46th unit of the local.

Cream Cone Columbus Contract Clinched

COLUMBUS, O.—The 50 members of Local 379's newest unit, C-2, have ratified the terms of their first contract with the Cream Cone Machine Co. here, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported. The workers won a package worth 30 cents over the two-year span of the contract, including an average 14-cent increase as of April 2 and an additional 5-cent boost April 2, 1962.

The unit won full union security, dues check-off, and grievance and seniority provisions. The contract also provides four additional paid holidays to bring the holiday schedule to six; half the cost of Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage to be paid by the company; a five-cent premium for second shift work and a 10-cent third shift premium; an additional 10 cents an hour for lead-men; time-and-a-half for all Saturday and Sunday work; an automatic wage progression to the top job rates in place of the company's incentive system; pro-rated vacations up to three weeks; equalization of overtime; two-hour guaranteed call-in pay; super-seniority for three elected shop officers and a training period for workers re-assigned to a new job.

"These are only the high points," Ingles said. "There are many other gains, small but still very important."

The contract was ratified by C-2 members at a meeting on Saturday, March 25, by a secret ballot vote of 34 to 4.

Local 379 won an NLRB election at the plant, 25 to 13, Dec. 1, and was certified as bargaining agent Dec. 9. Unit C-2 is the Local's 46th Unit.

Cream Cone manufacturers ice cream cone- and cup-filling machinery and bakes ice cream cones.

The unit committee was composed of William Reynolds, chairman; Frank Vanderpool, Jack Reall, Julie Lorenzoni, Elizabeth Parker and Ingles.

Wage Gains, 5-Day Week Won at Huntington Dairy

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Dairy and Food Workers Local 612 signed a one-year agreement with the Fairmont Food Co. here March 15 on behalf of 17 members of the local, Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson reported.

Hourly-paid employees won a 5-cent wage increase, and all milk and ice cream routemen won a \$2 a week base pay boost. The increases are retroactive to Feb. 14.

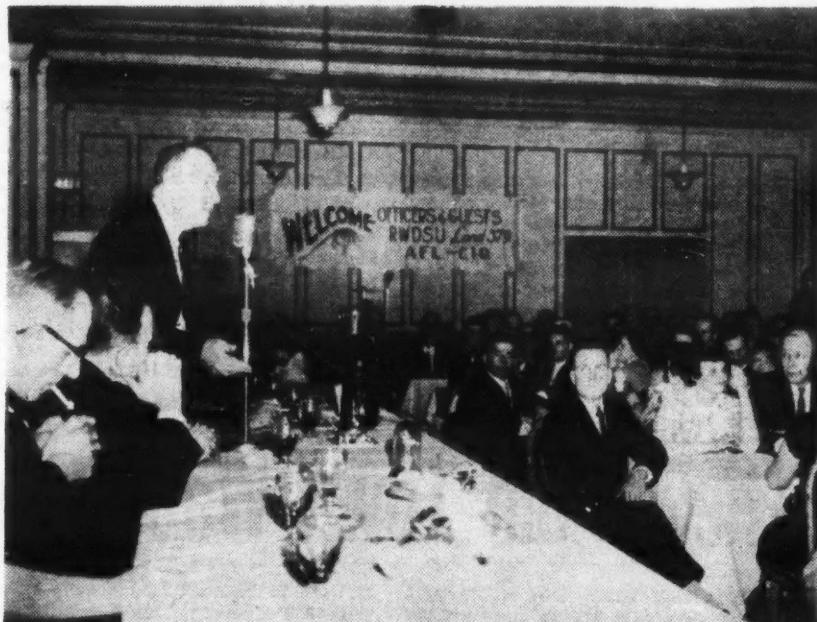
All route salesmen went on a five-day week March 14. Formerly they worked six days a week with 22 paid days off each year.

60 in Springfield, O. Gain 10c at Bosca Laether Plant

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Sixty members of Local 880, employed at the Hugo Bosca leather plant here, have won 10 cents hourly and fringes in a three-year contract, Reg. Dir. Gerald A. Hughes reported.

The new contract calls for a 5-cent an hour general increase April 1, 3 cents more next April 1 and 2 cents Oct. 1, 1962. The contract also provides for a wage re-opener March 1, 1963.

Another major contract improvement was inclusion of automatic 5-cent an hour progressions for new employees.



Reg. Dir. Gerald Hughes greets 270 guests at Local 379's annual officers' banquet, held at Columbus' Seneca Hotel.

270 Enjoy '379' Banquet For Officers and Wives

By GENE INGLES
International Representative, RWDSU

COLUMBUS, O.—The annual Local 379 banquet for officers and their wives was held this year on Saturday, March 18, in the main ballroom of the Seneca Hotel in Columbus.

This affair started at 7 p.m. and continued at a fast pace till 1 a.m. Two hundred and seventy officers, their wives and guests were in attendance, the largest attendance ever.

Our guest list included delegations from RWDSU Locals 390, Cincinnati, Ohio; 94, Marysville, Ohio; 21, Huntington, West Virginia, and Local 612, Huntington and Portsmouth, Ohio.

The International was well represented by Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps, Reg. Dir. Gerald Hughes and his wife, Int'l Vice-Pres. Jack Kirkwood and his wife, and Int'l Reps. Al Bregnard, Charles Hess, Edgar Johnson, Vern Ulery, William Kee, Ned Harkless and their wives. I acted as master of ceremonies.

Each lady received a lovely corsage and a very nice favor upon arrival. This was followed with the invocation by our good friend, Father Moan. Then we all enjoyed a fine chicken dinner.

Introductory talks followed by our local president, Pete Frohnauer, Jack Kirkwood and Gerry Hughes. The main speaker was Al Heaps, and he gave a very enlightening speech on the progress of labor in the new administration in Washington.

Following this, five lucky wives won the

door prizes; then the Dorothy Boyles Attractions put on a two-act floor show: Vernal and Her Banjo, and Tom Powell, Professional Pickpocket. They were most enjoyable.

At this point, the orchestra, which had played during dinner, took over with round and square dancing till 1 a.m.

After such a rough winter, I guess everyone was ready for a night out, for they surely enjoyed every minute of the evening.

Quaker Council Backs Ill. Group

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Robert Dyche, leader of Quaker Oats workers in RWDSU Local 125 here, reports that the International Association of Machinists local at the Quaker Oats plant in Oregon, Ill., has been working without a contract since the first of the year, and may strike the plant this month.

Dyche is president of the Quaker Oats Joint Council, composed of organized Quaker workers at ten plants across the country. Local 125 represents 450 workers at the Quaker Plant here.

"The Quaker Oats Co. is trying to take away benefits that the employees have enjoyed for 12 or 14 years," Dyche said. "If it can force this small local in Illinois to accept, the company will no doubt try it on some other local next. The Joint Council will offer its support to this local."

New Ind. Local Wins Contract At Quartz Firm

ANDERSON, Ind.—The newly chartered United Silicate Workers Local 1097 has won its first contract with the Philadelphia Quartz Co. here, Int'l Rep. Alfred M. Bregnard reported.

The workers won an 8½-cent an hour wage increase and wage adjustments in most classifications, a 10-cent hourly night shift premium, grievance and seniority provisions, time and a half after 8 hours daily and after 40 hours weekly, double time for Sunday work, eight paid holidays, and a company-paid pension plan, group medical plan and accident and sickness insurance plan.

The vacation schedule provides one week's vacation after one year's service, two weeks after two years, three after ten years and four weeks after 25 years.

The hourly pay at the plant now ranges from \$2.19, the starting rate, to a maximum of \$2.73, Bregnard said.

The RWDSU won an NLRB election, 22 to 16, at Philadelphia Quartz in the fall. Until the union's victory, the company had successfully resisted organization since its founding in 1889.

Local 1097's bargaining committee was composed of Pres. Vernon Needler, Edward Sword, chief steward; Homer Taylor, secretary, Edward Fox, Reg. Dir. Gerald A. Hughes and Bregnard.

Farm Service Settles With '125' in St. Joseph

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Negotiations at the Farm Service Center Inc. have ended with the signing of a one-year contract on behalf of seven Local 125 members, Bus. Agent Robert Dyche reported.

The workers won a 5-cent general increase, with truck drivers getting a second nickel boost, both retroactive to Feb. 15; jury duty pay and an improved funeral leave clause.

Federal mediator Henry O'Connell aided the negotiators in reaching the settlement.

Fred Woelfling negotiated for Farm Service Center while Elmer Horn, Hubert Shelton, Ed Weber, Reg. Dir. John Capell and Dyche bargained for the union.

Farm Service, a subsidiary of the Danen Feed Co., processes and retails animal feeds.

Ask Cedar Rapids Vote

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—Local 110 has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a bargaining election among the 19 employees of Pharmich Labs here, Local 110 Org. George Sauerbrey reported.

The firm, part of the Michigan Chemical Co., manufactures and packages drugs. Pharmich Labs was known as the Paul Maney laboratory before it was purchased by its present owner last year.

Maierhofer Heads '382'

ALTOONA, Pa.—United Dairy Workers Local 382 elected Joseph Maierhofer president, Robert Caldwell vice-president and Cecil E. Rhodes secretary-treasurer at a recent election meeting, Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg reported.

The officers will serve for two-year terms.



Restored to day shift job at Oak Ridge, Tenn. A&P store after Local 557 carried his grievance through arbitration, Charles Braden (c.), the local's recording secretary, is shown with Int'l Rep. Murl Householder (l.) and Noah Welch, steward.

'Bow Tie' Firing Reversed At A&P Store in Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A dispute that began over a bow tie has ended with an arbitrator's award restoring Charles Braden, recording secretary of Local 557, to his former job as a day shift checker at the A&P Tea Co. store in Oak Ridge, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported.

"The decision once again shows that the union has made changes in working conditions and can effectively represent the people," Dickinson said.

Progress Noted In Suffolk, Va. Talks With Lummis Co.

SUFFOLK, Va.—Local 26's negotiations on behalf of 700 members employed at four peanut processors here have made substantial progress at only one company, Pres. Lock Parker reported.

Lummis Peanut, which employs 160 local members, has offered the union members 6 cents an hour in a two-year agreement, increased minimums and maintenance of certain job differentials and other improvements. A negotiating session has been called for Friday, April 7.

"There is a possibility for a settlement at that time if we can work out a few other things," Parker said.

Negotiations at Suffolk Peanut Co. center on the local's fight to get two recently-discharged workers reinstated. The union has filed unfair labor practice charges against the firm, where 190 Local 26 members work. The union's contract at Suffolk expired March 5.

The union is awaiting word from the Pretlow Peanut Co. and the Parker Peanut Co. on resuming contract talks. One hundred and ninety local members work at Pretlow, located at Franklin, Va., and 150 members at Parker.

Va. Local Boasts Fine Health, Welfare Plan

By LOCK PARKER

President, RWDSU Local 26

SUFFOLK, Va.—Since our Local 26 Security Plan was set up in 1952, it's been pretty busy helping members and their families to pay their hospital and doctor bills, and cover them for sick benefits. It has also helped our local in organizing new members.

The plan has been a great help to individual members and their families. The current benefits now pay hospital bills for 21 days of full coverage and 180 days of half-coverage; surgical benefits up to \$150; a death benefit of \$1,000, and maternity benefits including \$100 toward hospital bills.

If a member is out sick, he gets two-thirds of his week's salary for 13 weeks and half-pay for 13 weeks.

Since the plan went into operation, it has enabled us to organize 300 additional members at



Lock Parker

Ala. RWDSU Council Organizes Son Supermarkets in Jasper; Await Election at Bruno's

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Council of RWDSU has filed an NLRB petition to represent the 40 employees of the Son Supermarkets in Jasper, Org. Jack Fields reported. Another union, foiled in its attempt to get a back-door agreement with the Son management, is also seeking to represent the Son workers.

The Council, meanwhile, is still waiting for the Board to set a representation election among the 350 employees of Bruno's Food Stores, a 10-store chain here. The Retail Clerks Int'l Association has intervened in that campaign in an attempt to defeat the RWDSU.

Fields said that the NLRB will hold a hearing April 11 on the RWDSU's petition to represent the Son workers, and the Board is expected to set an election soon.

Thirty-seven of the 40 employees have signed RWDSU cards. "We expect a pretty good victory," Fields said.

The lead to the Alabama Council's drive came from a bread driver, who reported that the other union was in the process of signing a "sweetheart contract" with Son—that is signing a contract without first organizing the workers. The Council moved in immediately and, in cooperation with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, signed up nearly all the workers the following day. Council Org. C. T. Daniel is leading the Council's drive at Jasper, a community of 7,000, 40 miles from here.

Organizing Prospects Good

"There are several good-sized food stores there we hope to organize," Fields said.

He also reported that the Council has petitioned the NLRB for an election among the 10 employees of Sandner & Co., a bakery supply house in Birmingham. The Board has set a hearing on the petition April 12.

Sandner fired two employees during the organizing drive, and the union has filed unfair labor practice charges against the company on the firings.

"We expect a speedy election and we expect to get those people back to work," Fields said. "We feel we've got an airtight case against Sandner."

Roanoke Labor - Religion Fellowship Established

ROANOKE, Va.—A Religion and Labor Fellowship dinner sponsored by the Roanoke AFL-CIO was attended by 51 clergymen and labor representatives who have organized a program committee for future meetings.

Named to the committee were Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders and these labor representatives: Pres. John R. MacKenzie of the labor council; Frank Mundy, Sheet Metal Workers; Harvey Hafer, Ladies' Garment Workers; and C. E. Reynolds, Steelworkers.

Pay, Vacations Up at Buckeye In Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Local 910 recently completed negotiations for a two-year contract renewal with the Buckeye Celulose Corp., a division of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. here, Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade reported.

The union members won wage increases of 7½ to 9 cents hourly as of March 12 and a wage re-opener next March. The vacation schedule was improved by the addition of a fourth week of vacation after 20 years' service and by provision for employees who are terminated during the customary vacation period to receive the vacation they have earned.

Contract language in several of the provisions was also strengthened.

The negotiating committee was headed by Local 910 Pres. Eugene E. Pearson, and included George Isabell, Paul Hamilton, Ralph Jordan, Robert Hackney, J. C. Pitts, Henry Boykin, Clovis Burns, Ben Cummings, James Smith, Jack Hunt and Bill Skinner.

Top Rates Won for 50 At Merchant Cigar Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Local 436 has won a new one-year contract for 50 members of the local employed at the Merchant Cigar & Candy Co., Alabama RWDSU Council Org. Jack Fields reported.

The union members won 8 cents an hour, grievance procedure and holiday pay clauses. The contract was signed March 25.

Merchant operates a wholesale tobacco and candy warehouse.

"It's about the best settlement in the industry," Fields said. "The Merchant workers are earning about 26 cents above anyone else who does this kind of work."

L. J. Marshall, Gladys Denton, James George and Fields bargained for the local.

Wage Boosts in New Pact At Piggly-Wiggly Grocery

GADSDEN, Ala.—Fifteen members of Local 506 have won wage gains ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 weekly and improved fringe benefits in a new one-year agreement with the Piggly-Wiggly Grocery here, Alabama Council Org. J. H. Foster reported.

Butchers and stockmen won a \$5 weekly increase while cutters and produce men won \$2.50 weekly. The contract also provides a third week's vacation after 10 years employment, an improved seniority clause, double-time and holiday pay for work on a holiday and improved jury-duty pay. The contract is retroactive to Feb. 20.

Elizabeth Waddell and Foster negotiated the agreement for the Local 506 members.

Md. Bars Strikebreakers

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (PAI)—Maryland has become the fifth state to pass a law banning the use of professional strikebreakers in any labor dispute. Gov. J. Millard Tawes has signed into law a bill, backed by organized labor, which makes it unlawful for any person to customarily and repeatedly take the place of a striking worker.

Nova Scotia Local Wins First Certification At Dartmouth Grocer

HALIFAX, N.S.—The new RWDSU local in this province, Local 1098, has been certified by the Nova Scotia Labour Relations Board as representative of employees at the Independent Grocers Association (IGA) store in Dartmouth, Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit reported.

Contract negotiations with IGA are expected to open shortly with Int'l Rep. John Lynk heading the negotiating committee.

15c Raise Won At Bathurst Ltd. In Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Local 467 recently negotiated a two-year agreement for 70 local members employed at Bathurst Containers Ltd., Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert reported.

Union members won 15 cents hourly over two years, 8 cents retroactive to March 1 and 7 cents March 1, 1962; additional wage adjustments ranging from 6 to 7 cents an hour; a 2-cent increase in the night shift premium from 8 to 10 cents an hour and improvements in the higher shift-pay clause. A worker on a higher-paid job during his regular shift now gets the higher rate after 4 hours instead of after 8 hours work.

Local 467 also won a third week's vacation for employees with 15 years of service.

The negotiating committee was headed by M. Horaski, unit chairman; A. Bettens, Evelyn Meilleur and Schubert.

Schubert also announced that negotiations have been completed with MacDonald's Consolidated Warehouse (Safeway) for members of the engineering-maintenance department.

The members won wage increases and adjustments totalling 20 cents an hour retroactive to Feb. 5, five cents more July 1 and 10 cents more by Oct. 1, 1961, in addition to a lump sum settlement of \$100 for retroactive gains for each worker. The package includes the present 5-cent an hour cost-of-living bonus.

The Board has also agreed to provide conciliation services in the negotiations between the local and the management of Jacobson Bros. Ltd., a Dartmouth clothing store. Twenty office and store employees of Jacobson's are members of the local.

At Jacobson's, the first shop organized by the new local, four office employees joined the union and the local was certified without a vote. When Local 1098 applied to the provincial board for certification for the 16 store employees, the store management tried to block an election. The union won by a 15 to 1 vote and was certified but Jacobson's retaliated by firing two of the three negotiating committee members.

The Nova Scotia LRB has set up a one-man commission to investigate the store's firing of the two workers.

Kensit also reported that Local 1015 has been certified as the bargaining agent for nine employees of the Royal George Hotel in Antigonish. The hotel, largest in the area, attempted to halt the RWDSU drive by having employees sign an anti-union petition, but the hotel's drive failed.

Lynk will head the negotiating committee for the Royal George workers. Local 1015 has about 300 members in Antigonish, New Glasgow, Truro and Pictou.

'59' Backs Nationalizing Of N. S. Coal Industry

SYDNEY, N. S.—Local 596 members have passed resolutions favoring nationalization of Nova Scotia's coal industry and condemning Cape Breton Island bakeries that bring in bakery products from outside the island, Bus. Agent J. D. White reported.

Was Not Permitted to Check Register

Dominion Stores Cashier Wins Shortage Case

REGINA, Sask.—Can a cashier be held responsible for alleged cash shortages if she is not permitted to check the register at the start of the day and again at the end?

The answer, Local 454 member Elsie Kozak said, was no. The answer was worth \$300 in back pay and reinstatement to her job with Dominion Stores Ltd. here, Int'l Rep. Len Wallace said.

"Sister Kozak was dismissed by the company for alleged shortages in cash," Wallace said. "Local officers began in-

vestigating the grievance, and they found that the cashiers of the store were not permitted by the company to check the amount of change that was put in their registers at the start of each day's business. Nor were they present when the money from their registers was counted at the end of the day."

The union insisted that the company could not hold any cashiers responsible for alleged shortages if the cashier was not permitted to participate in checking out the till.

Dominion's manager said that the procedure used in the Regina store was in line with the company's policy throughout Canada. He refused to modify his position although the union pointed out that in all other major chain stores in the province cashiers are permitted to check out their own registers.

"The grievance was finally dealt with by top officers of the company and Sister Kozak was reinstated with full pay for the time she was out of work," Wallace said. "In addition, she now seals her register at the end of the day's business and participates in the counting of the day's receipts."

He said that in addition to settling the grievance, the union has made some progress toward solving the general problem of employees' checking out their registers. Dominion Stores has stated that it is reconsidering its present system.

In the meantime, the company has agreed that any complaint about a shortage in the Regina store must be taken up immediately and investigated with Local 454 officers. Unless the company complaint is found to be accurate, no mention of the charge may be recorded against the employee.

"Negotiations for a new agreement with Dominion Stores will commence in a very short time, and it is expected that this matter will be completely cleared up then," Wallace said.

Lou Meisner, chief shop steward of the Dominion Store unit, played a prominent role in settling the grievance.

Paper Praises '414'

TORONTO, Ont.—American and Canadian newspaper please copy.

An unusual newspaper story, praising a labor union, appeared in a recent issue of the Toronto Globe and Mail. Int'l Rep. C. C. Dahmer, Local 414 director, reported. Here's the article:

"The true spirit of trade unionism was reflected in a recent action by the members of Local 414, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (CLC).

"Due to a lull in business, the low seniority man in the group was going to be laid off by the firm that Local 414 has a contract with.

"Instead, the other Local 414 members at the firm took a voluntary cut in their work week (and their pay checks) and kept the low seniority man on the job."

The Local 414 members are employed at National Grocers in Peterborough.

"It is actions of this nature that help to provide for better understanding within a local union," Dahmer said.



Members of Local 568 on picketline at Regina Steam Laundry. Int'l Rep. Len Wallace is shown at right.

Sask. Laundry Dispute Flares Into Strike and Lockout

REGINA, Sask.—The dispute between RWDSU Local 568 and seven laundries here has flared up with a strike at one plant and the lockout of all union members at a second, Int'l Rep. Len Wallace reported.

Members of the local employed at the Regina Steam Laundry struck the plant March 21, and two days later Local 568 members at the Rainbow Laundry and Dry Cleaners Ltd. were fired from their jobs.

"The strike at Regina Steam results from the management's absolute refusal to sign a just agreement with us despite the fact that there have been more than 15 months of negotiations," Wallace said.

Wallace reported that the company has persuaded several union members to cross the picket line and has brought in outside scabs. The union has been successful, however, in convincing some Regina business firms not to have their work done by Regina Steam, the largest commercial operator here.

Sixteen members of the union are on the picketline, Wallace said.

In an attempt to settle the dispute, the deputy minister of labor called a meeting for the afternoon of March 21.

At the meeting the company proposed arbitration of the issues, attaching several strings to its proposal.

The union agreed to answer the laundry's proposal the following morning and at that time agreed to arbitrate providing certain snags were ironed out. When the deputy minister of labor tried to present the union's answer to the company's chief officer, it was discovered he had returned to Winnipeg. The deputy minister phoned the company official there and found that he was no longer interested in arbitrating the dispute.

On the morning of March 23, two days after Regina Steam was struck, the management of Rainbow called for a speed-up. One girl was tired on the spot for allegedly slowing down, and when the shop committee attempted to take up her grievance the management told the committee to get out of the plant with the rest of the employees.

Of the 34 local members at Rainbow, Wallace said, 28 are on the picketline and six are scabbing in the plant.

In addition to the Regina Steam Laundry and Rainbow, laundries involved in the dispute are My Wardrobe, Nu-Life Cleaners, Queen City Cleaners, Capital Cleaners and Arthur Rose Ltd.

115 at Silverwoods' In Ontario Gain \$3 in New Pact

TORONTO, Ont.—Local 440 has won two-year contract renewals for 115 local members employed at two Silverwoods Dairies plants in Ontario, Int'l Rep. Gordon D. Reekie reported.

At the Peterborough branch, 80 local members won \$1.50 weekly as of April 1 and another \$1.50 next April 1, while the requirement for three weeks of vacation was dropped from 15 to 12 years. Credit and route guarantee clauses were also improved.

The local's committee was composed of Ron Beavis, Tom Birch, Pat Rody, C. Stover and Reekie.

Thirty-five Local 440 members at the Silverwoods unit in Lindsay won a similar \$3 weekly increase over two years, the strengthened credit and route guarantee provisions and a classification increase totaling \$2 weekly over two years for a number of employees.

Gordon Alfred, George Playfoot, Norman Snook, I. B. (Bun) Davis and Reekie negotiated the contract on behalf of the union.

feature Section

Sen. Mudwater States His Views on Social Legislation



By J. C. RICH

(Editor's Note: The following article, by the editor of the Hat Worker, reveals the "conscience" of Sen. Mudwater. Any association of the Senator's views with a certain GOP Senator from Arizona is strictly intentional.)

Q. Senator Mudwater, the House adopted a bill to increase the minimum wage?

A. I'm glad you asked that question, Son, for it gives me a chance to state my position clearly and unequivocally. This whole business of wages and hours is tied up with the inflation spiral, but before we go into that, I want to state that I believe in high wages. Let that be established beyond doubt or cavil.

I'm for high wages for everybody who deserves them. But we'll be upsetting our own applecart to spite our face if we give big pay to everybody who desires it. A high minimum is all right in its place. I have always been for a high minimum as long as we don't have to pay it. However, once we set a high minimum wage and everybody is forced to take it whether he likes it or not, then we no longer have our freedom.

When we are given no choice to work as we will, for high wages or low wages, if you please, what happens to our vaunted freedom? I stand foursquare for the sacred American institution of freedom of choice. That's why I think that much as I favor a high minimum wage, I must oppose it so as to give those who desire low pay a chance to enjoy it. Furthermore . . .

Q. Senator Mudwater, if we may interrupt, specifically what is your objection to the present bill?

A. There are many objections, but to paraphrase my esteemed colleague from Arizona, I oppose raising the minimum wage for two reasons. First, it is complete economic nonsense to pay more to the help than you can get away with.

Second, it "permits the hand of the Federal bureaucracy to reach down into the states and fumble with the economic structure . . ." —I believe those are the precise words my distinguished colleague from Arizona used in his dissertation in the Reader's Digest.

Now, if anybody is to fumble with the economic structure, trust my learned colleague from Arizona to do it. Already he has shown that if we increased the minimum from a dollar to \$1.25 an hour, it would cost more than a billion dollar a year.

Q. Cost whom?

A. The nation. Somebody would have to pay, wouldn't they?

Q. How true! And where would the money go?

A. Down the drain to people who wouldn't know what to do with the money and would want to spend it in cabarets and night clubs, because you give a billion dollars to any one of these people making a dollar an hour and you know yourself they would spend it on blondes and high living, corrupting the morals of the youth, and is it any wonder we have so much juvenile delinquency when these foggy-minded liberals want to force billion-dollar handouts on people who can't even make a dollar an hour?

Q. As we understand it, the minimum wage would be extended only to such establishments as do a business of a million dollar a year. Would you consider a store with a million-dollar turnover a small business?

A. A capital question! It reaches to the heart of the argument. What

you are saying is that the small merchant must never have ambitions to grow and prosper. Because if this law goes through, it won't pay him to do a million-dollar business. For the moment he reaches the million-dollar mark, he'll be penalized for his industry, and he'll have to pay the help the full minimum scale. You can see for yourself what a crimp this will put into private enterprise. How can the small merchant compete with the big chain stores if he has to pay the help the minimum scale of \$1.25 an hour?

Q. Would it help the small merchant if Sears-Roebuck, Woolworth's, A&P and the other chains were forced to pay the help a decent wage?

A. As a fair-minded man, I wouldn't want to penalize a big business merely because it is big. Already they have it tough enough, what with the Government breathing down their necks with anti-trust charges, food and drug enforcement, and all the rest of that red tape.

Q. Senator Mudwater, please, if we may divert from the Minimum Wage bill for a moment—

A. It's about time—

Q. Can you tell us what your stand is on Federal aid to education?

A. I'm against it.

Q. We gathered as much, but specifically, do you think we have enough schools?

A. What's that got to do with it?

Q. Or that the schools have enough qualified teachers, books and equipment?

A. I would resent these questions except that they come up so often that they show how much the people still have to learn about education. Let me therefore say that in my opinion education is a wonderful thing. I'm in favor of education; have been ever since I quit school in the fifth grade. But the question is not whether education is good or bad, but whether we can afford it! You ask anybody who ever had to pay a tax bill in his school district and he'll tell you we can't. That's why so many districts have had a hard time building schools and hiring teachers. The schools have just priced themselves out of the market.

Q. Senator Mudwater, to digress to other matters for a moment, what are your sentiments on medical aid for the aged?

A. I'm against it because—

Q. We must hurry on. How do you stand on the housing problem?

A. I'm against it because—

Q. And Federal aid to road construction?

A. I'm against it because—

Q. And aid to distressed areas?

A. I'm against it because—

Q. And may we say you are also against space probes, rocket research, the Youth Corps and all that jazz?

A. You're damn tootin' I'm against them. Anything Senator Goldwater is against, Senator Mudwater will oppose. Let's abolish everything and have peace and quiet for a change. No more Federal interference—that's my motto.

Q. One final question, Senator Mudwater. Are you planning any more Federal legislation against the unions in this session of Congress?

A. Ah, that would be giving away our plans. I'm against that, too.

Q. Thank you, Senator Mudwater.

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

A number of surveys have shown that most people don't understand what interest rate they pay when they borrow money or buy on credit. The most recent, by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, found that two out of five people questioned had no idea what it cost them to buy cars on time payments, and the others guessed all the way from 6 percent to 13 percent. The research center also reported that this is the first question on which it has ever found college graduates as misinformed as the rest of the public.

Actually, the deceptive way in which finance charges are stated is one of the biggest foolers of the public being practiced today. This deception is practiced by almost all lenders. In fact, even the United States Government participates in the foolery when it tells the public that the finance charge on FHA home improvement loans is "\$5 per \$100." This appears to be a 5 percent interest rate. It is not. It is a true interest rate of approximately 10 percent.

Moreover, the interest-rate deception, instead of being stopped, is increasing. Now education loans are being offered by large finance companies at rates which are really twice as high as they seem, and can seriously fool parents and students. They may be led to think that the "4 percent" charged by Tuition Plan Inc., a subsidiary of Commercial Investment Trust, or the "5 percent" charged by Education Funds, Inc., a new plan sponsored by Household Finance Corp., are really close to the 3 and 4 percent colleges themselves charge students for loans. They are not.

The difference is that the college and Government-sponsored loan funds charge interest only on the *remaining balance of the debt*. Thus, their rates are true annual interest rates.

But the rates charged by the commercial educational lenders are figured on the *original or face amount of the loan*.

Since you are paying back every month, you owe on the average only about half the amount of the original debt. Thus, Tuition Plan's purported 4 percent rate is actually a true annual rate of about 8 percent. The "5 percent" charged by Educational Funds, Inc., is actually a true annual rate of about 10 percent (in addition to

Take an Interest in The Interest You Pay

service charges required by this lender which makes the true rate even higher).

Finance charges are stated in so many different ways that the public confusion shown by the surveys is understandable. That's why Senator Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) has been urging Congress to enact a truth-in-interest law. It would require lenders and installment sellers to state the actual annual interest rate.

For example, you may want to borrow \$600 to buy a used car. You want to repay the loan at the rate of \$50 a month for 12 months.

Your credit union may offer the loan at a rate of 1 percent a month on the declining balance, a true rate of 12 percent a year.

Even though both of these rates are stated as "12 percent," one would actually cost you almost twice as much as the other. At the credit union's true annual 12 percent, you would pay interest on the declining balance each month. You would pay \$6 of interest the first month, \$5.50 the second month, and so on. Your total interest cost would be \$40.

But the auto dealer or finance company calculates the finance charges as 12 percent of \$600, or \$72. This makes the true interest rate close to 24 percent per annum.

Until interest-rate deception is outlawed, you do need a little knowledge of how to tell the true interest rate to protect yourself. A few rules can help you know.

First of all, if the interest rate is stated as a monthly percentage of the declining balance, you simply multiply by 12 to know the true annual interest rate. Thus, the 1 percent a month charged by a credit union is a true 12 percent. The 2 percent a month which a small-

loan company may charge, is a true 24 percent per annum. The 1½ percent a month charged by some retailers on "budget accounts" is a true 18 percent a year.

But that's only half the story. Many lenders advertise a yearly rate. Then you can use this rule of thumb: When the finance charge is stated as a yearly rate, and you pay back every month, the true annual interest rate is approximately double the stated rate.

FHA says its home-improvement loans cost you \$5 a year per \$100 of loan. You borrow \$600 to be repaid in 12 months. The credit fee is \$30. You don't really owe \$600 for the whole year. You owe \$600 the first month, \$550 the second month, and so on. Your average debt is really \$325. (To know what your average debt is on an installment loan, all you really need do is add the amounts you owe the first month and the last month, and divide by two. In this case, you first month's debt is \$600, the last month's is \$50.)

You then divide your average debt into the credit fee. In this example, dividing \$325 into the finance charge of \$30 gives you a true annual interest rate of 9.2 percent—approximately double the stated rate.

Where people really get confused is when the debt is for more or less than one year. But that's not too hard to figure out. Suppose you borrow \$600 for a used car to be repaid at the rate of \$25 a month over two years. The dealer charges you 12 percent of \$600 for each year. That's \$72 a year or \$144 for the two-year period. Your average debt is \$312 (first month's debt plus last month's, divided by two). You then divide the \$312 into \$144. That gives you 46 percent. But since the period is for more than a year, you reduce the interest rate proportionately. In this case, you divide the two-year cost by two to know the true annual rate—23 percent.

But if the debt is for less than a year, you increase the rate proportionately. An insurance company may charge you \$2 for delaying a \$20 payment on your auto insurance for two months. This is not a rate of 10 percent as it may seem. You are paying \$2 for the use of \$20 for one-sixth of a year. The true per annum rate is 60 percent.

And that happens to be a true example.



Hits Landlords' Demand To End Rent Control

To the Editor:

Last month about 1500 tenants came to Albany and demanded of the New York State Legislature that rent control should not be abolished. These people came under the leadership of the Housing Emergency Legislative Program. This organization is faithfully defending the cause of the tenants.

As we know, the landlords are very anxious to raise rents and they have plenty of support from many of our law makers. If these landlords succeed in their effort, there will be no limit to boosting of rent.

When a tenant needs any repairs, the landlord does not listen. No hot water, no steam, broken letter-boxes and door bells. The landlords keep crying that they are losing money. When a tenant dares to report to the proper authorities they fly into a rage.

But when a landlord decides to "improve" his property so that he can raise the rent, he does it very quickly. He installs a new stove, or a sink, or a new pipe under the sink, and you must pay an increase. The landlords don't ask you if you want these improvements, but you must pay.

All the loop-holes in the rent control laws do not satisfy the landlords. They want the complete abolishing of rent control. They are determined to get higher interest on their investments and they themselves want to judge just how high their interest should climb.

President Kennedy said recently that 14 million American families live in sub-

standard houses. This is a true estimate of the housing situation among the poorer classes. Our president has a fair program for building low-cost apartments, but the real estate interests are against his program. And they have strong forces in the House and in the Senate who support them fully.

Therefore, it is of the greatest importance for the workers to be wide awake and insist that rent control must be continued until the administration builds enough low-cost apartments.

SOPHIE ROSENFIELD
Bronx, New York

How Jim Hough's Article Made 'Record'

To the Editor:

When I received my copy of The Record for March 26, I was surprised to discover that your paper carried an article which I had written for the Lansing Labor News. I am at a loss to know how the article ever happened to come your way. Would you please be so kind as to explain how you happened to find space for it in The Record?

I am not complaining that you used my article. Rather, I am honored. I just want to know how it happened.

JIM HOUGH
Lansing, Mich.
(Local 93, RWDSU).

(Editor's Note: It's all very simple. The article, titled "Yardstick for a Good Union Member," was picked up by Press Associates Inc. (PAI), the labor press service, and syndicated to some 300 labor papers, including The Record. The Record editors were happy

to print the article, are pleased as punch that an RWDSU member wrote it, and here and now invite Brother Hough to turn in other articles for The Record.)

Each an Ambassador For Good of Mankind

To the Editor:

As time rolls on and the older I grow, the more profound and bewildering is the wonder why in our allotted span of life on earth (merely a breath compared with that which we as living souls must spend somewhere, according to how we have spent our probation here) we act more like hopeless clods than ambassadors for the good of mankind.

Suppose each one of this vast continent's millions would now at the beginning of 1961 dedicate himself to the task of helping to make this a better, brighter, happier world for even one person. Can anyone estimate the impact or result, not only for our brief time here but in that "undiscovered bourne," Eternity?

MAY CROFT PRESTON
New Westminster, Canada

Sees Tensions Caused By Medical Bills

To the Editor:

I do not make any pretense to know anything about psychology from books; life is my teacher. But I would like to air the thought that a great fear most of us have is of the size of medical bills. The American Medical Association claims

it opposes socialized medicine on the grounds that we will be unable to select the doctor we wish.

Who of us can afford any doctor or dentist in the present set-up?

KATIA SPELOTTI
Forest Hills, N.Y.

Comment on Libraries 'For Whites Only'

To the Editor:

The following poem was prompted by the recent events in Mississippi, when some Negro students tried to enter the public library reserved for "whites only," and were prevented by the "arm of the law," with the assistance of dogs:

Dare not enter
Ye black folks from college,
Dare not enter
This house of knowledge,
Your ignorance is our bliss.

Dare not read the printed lines,
They may stir your curious minds,
Our rule is by temper and fist.

Come, I will give ye our gospel of hate
to read until you learn
That ours is the cultured race
to which you may never descend,
Such honor you may never earn.

We stand guard against your ascent,
We stand guard to block your way,
So stand back
While we hold back the time
With the laws of Southern decay,
With the mark of the angry canine!

GILDA KLAUSNER
Passaic, N.J.

rwdsu RECORD

CAMPING-OUT



National Parks Offer Fine Family Vacation Idea

Trying to decide what kind of vacation to take this year?

Why not plan a camping trip? If you do, you'll join a growing clan of almost 30,000,000 Americans who are expected to take to the woods on some kind of camping trip in 1961. Our National Parks, beautifully maintained and staffed by courteous, well-trained Park Rangers, offer fine locations for camping out.

There are several reasons for the recent popularity boom on vacations in the open:

1. Regardless of where you live, it is possible to find adequate camping areas within easy driving distance. National or state parks and forests with camping facilities are located in every section of the country, and in many areas local and private campgrounds are becoming increasingly numerous.

2. Camping is easy on the family pocketbook. An entire family can enjoy an inexpensive vacation and still range far afield.

3. With the facilities available at national and state parks, camping is no longer considered primarily a masculine activity. Almost as many women as men go camping.

But probably one of the biggest bonuses of a camping vacation is that it seems to work a magic on family ties as they visit new places, share new experiences, and have fun together. A week or two in the healthful out-of-doors provides everyone, Mom and Dad included, with a full quota of relaxed and easy living.

If you're new to this business of living in a tent, you may want to purchase a book on camping. A number are available in book stores. They list camping facilities in the U.S. and Canada, locations, whom to write for information, and what charges, if any, you can expect at various campgrounds.

With the improved camping equipment that's on the market today, you can head for the open road with just about all the comforts of home, and many campers do. But you needn't worry that outfitting the family will cost a small fortune. You can do the job adequately and comfortably for about \$250 for a family of four, and you can spread your purchases over a period of time to make it less burdensome.

Here's a quick list of the more essential articles needed for an extended camping trip: tent, sleeping bags, camp stove, portable icebox, lantern, flashlight, cooking equipment and eating utensils, food, water jug, axe, gasoline can, and first aid kit. While there is almost no end to the gadgets you can carry, it's best to keep equipment portable and simple, commensurate with comfort.

Once it's decided that you'll take a camping vacation, the next thing to do is to find the spot. Many road maps indicate where camping facilities are located, and full listings may be obtained by

writing the department of parks in the capitals of the states you plan to visit.

Camping-out in a National Park offers a second and third dimension for your vacation—sightseeing in areas of particular scenic beauty or historic interest, plus entertainment in the form of nature walks, guided tours and campfire talks and singing, with the Rangers in charge.

There is no fee for a camping site in any National Park. Reservations cannot be made—they are assigned on a first-come-first-served basis. In some of the most heavily used areas, stays are limited (usually to 15 or 30 days, occasionally to 10 and as low as 5 days).

If you're starting from scratch and want to consider camping-out in a National Park, write to: The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. Ask for their booklet titled "Camping Facilities", and enclose 15 cents for the booklet. Ask also for the free publication, "The National Park System, Eastern United States."

The two booklets describe various National Parks and their camping facilities, and enable you to choose from among them. You would do well, then, to write directly to the superintendent of the park you have chosen, inquiring as to your chances for obtaining a campsite immediately on arrival.

Four National Parks and What They Offer

Four of the National Parks readily accessible to RWDSU members in the Eastern half of the United States are the following:

Acadia National Park (Box 690, Bar Harbor, Maine): 445 campsites, with stays of 14 days permitted. Campgrounds equipped with running water, comfort stations, tables, fireplaces. Beautiful seacoast area for sightseeing, swimming, nature tours.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Gatlinburg, Tenn.): 819 campsites, with stays of 10 or 30 days permitted. Most campgrounds equipped with running water, comfort stations, tables, fireplaces. Great scenic beauty in rugged mountains, with highest peaks on East Coast.

Blue Ridge Parkway (Box 1710, Roanoke, Va.): 239 campsites, with stays of 30 days permitted at all. Equipped with running water, comfort stations, tables, fireplaces. In Shenandoah Valley, providing historic and scenic views.

Cape Hatteras National Seacoast Recreation Area (P.O. Box 457, Manteo, N.C.): 173 campsites, permitting 15 day stays. All campgrounds provide running water, most have comfort stations, tables, fireplaces. Lonely barrier islands of golden sand provide unmatched opportunities for swimming, boating, sailing, fishing.



Fraud and Corruption Rampant

By STANLEY MEISLER

In 1975, Americans will have 111 million cars, trucks and buses. To keep these wheels rolling, the federal government has embarked on the biggest public-works project in history, spending billions of dollars for 41,000 miles of superhighways criss-crossing the nation. Millions of this money already have been spilled over into waste, inefficiency and fraud.

There is nothing secret about this. Newspapers and Congress have uncovered scandal after scandal. But the revelations have not evoked the same indignation and outcry that scandals like the Dave Beck plunder of the Teamsters treasury have caused. Instead, much of the public has a boys-will-be-boys attitude about corrupt highways. When you spend 41 billion dollars in a public program, influential and impatient people say, you have to expect some tomfoolery, so let's get on with the show. Americans want their highways in a hurry.

Taxpayers are supporting the program because it promises to satisfy their hunger for cars and roads. If the program progresses, by 1972 superhighways will link 90 percent of all cities with more than 50,000 population. A driver will be able to travel from coast to coast at sixty to seventy miles an hour without encountering a single stop sign, traffic light or railroad crossing. In the main, these highways, with entry only at selected places, will have four lanes, swelling to six and eight lanes near metropolitan areas.

The estimate of total cost has varied. When Congress approved the program in 1956, the Bureau of Public Roads figured the cost at \$27.5 billion; Congress, raising the federal gasoline tax, agreed to put up 90 percent, the states paying the rest. Since then, however, the bureau has raised its estimate to nearly \$41 billion, and a controversy is brewing in Congress over President Kennedy's proposals for levying taxes to meet the difference. In fact, some of the attempts to minimize the scandals stem from the fear of highway supporters that Congress, in disgust, will refuse to authorize enough money to complete the system by 1972.

How corrupt is the program? A veteran newsman has said that if an editor sent six reporters around the country digging up information, he could put half the country's state highway officials in jail. The statement is no doubt somewhat exaggerated. But the House Subcommittee headed by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), in one of the fairest and most painstaking investigations of recent years, has quietly uncovered a depressing panorama of bumbling federal bureaucrats, bribe-taking highway engineers, chiseling contractors, fat-cat state commissioners and cracking roads in the federal superhighway system.

U.S. Defense Not Considered

At its first hearings in February 1960, the subcommittee unfolded a near-comic tale of bureaucratic ineptitude. The highway program had been sold to many Congressmen as a defense measure. The program officially is titled the *National System of Interstate and Defense Highways*. But truckers, assigned to cart missiles from California to Cape Canaveral, Florida, testified they almost never could move the Atlas and other huge weapons under the fourteen-foot clearances of the highway overpasses. Sometimes a driver would deflate the truck's tires and move the Atlas under a bridge inch by inch while traffic on the highways backed up for twenty miles. On other occasions, the truck simply took an alternate, roundabout route.

For years, the Department of Defense and the Bureau of Public Roads had been unable to clear through their labyrinthine channels an agreement on a minimum height for bridges and overpasses. One unit of the Department of Defense told the Bureau in 1957 that fourteen-foot bridges were fine,

STANLEY MEISLER is a wire service newsman now stationed in Washington. This article is reprinted from the April 1st issue of *The Nation* magazine.

In \$41 Billion Highway Program

while another ordered the production of missiles that could not clear these bridges. Suddenly, on Jan. 27, 1960, when Blatnik's investigators started probing the matter, the Bureau and the Department hurriedly reached a decision: all bridges and overpasses must have sixteen feet of clearance.

Since the start of the program, the Bureau of Public Roads had approved 2,259 bridges and overpasses on the fourteen-foot standard at a cost of \$374 million. If the structures had had sixteen-foot clearances in the first place, the cost would have been only \$18.7 million more. Reconstruction will cost \$205.7 million—a clear waste of \$187 million.

In May 1960, the subcommittee investigated construction of the thirteen-mile Skelly Bypass in Tulsa, Oklahoma, which had cost the federal government almost \$6 million. After examination of the finished product, already starting to crack, the directors of a private engineering firm and private testing laboratory testified that the contractor evidently had billed the state for \$524,689 worth of materials which he had never put into the road. Testimony revealed that the contractor and the state engineers and inspectors had covered up the shortage by submitting false testing samples, making fraudulent bookkeeping entries, using improper scales, padding bills, adjusting record books and ignoring state specifications.

Federal Inspectors Miss the Boat

Federal inspectors never uncovered any of this fraud. Even after the *Tulsa Tribune* questioned the worth of the road the Bureau of Public Roads found nothing. Disturbed by the newspaper criticism, the Bureau ordered its regional inspector, Ralph Cecil Glover, to examine the bypass again. But Glover, following federal policy, simply scrutinized the reports of the state laboratories and engineers—reports based on fake samples and fraudulent bookkeeping. He did not make a single attempt to test the road material himself.

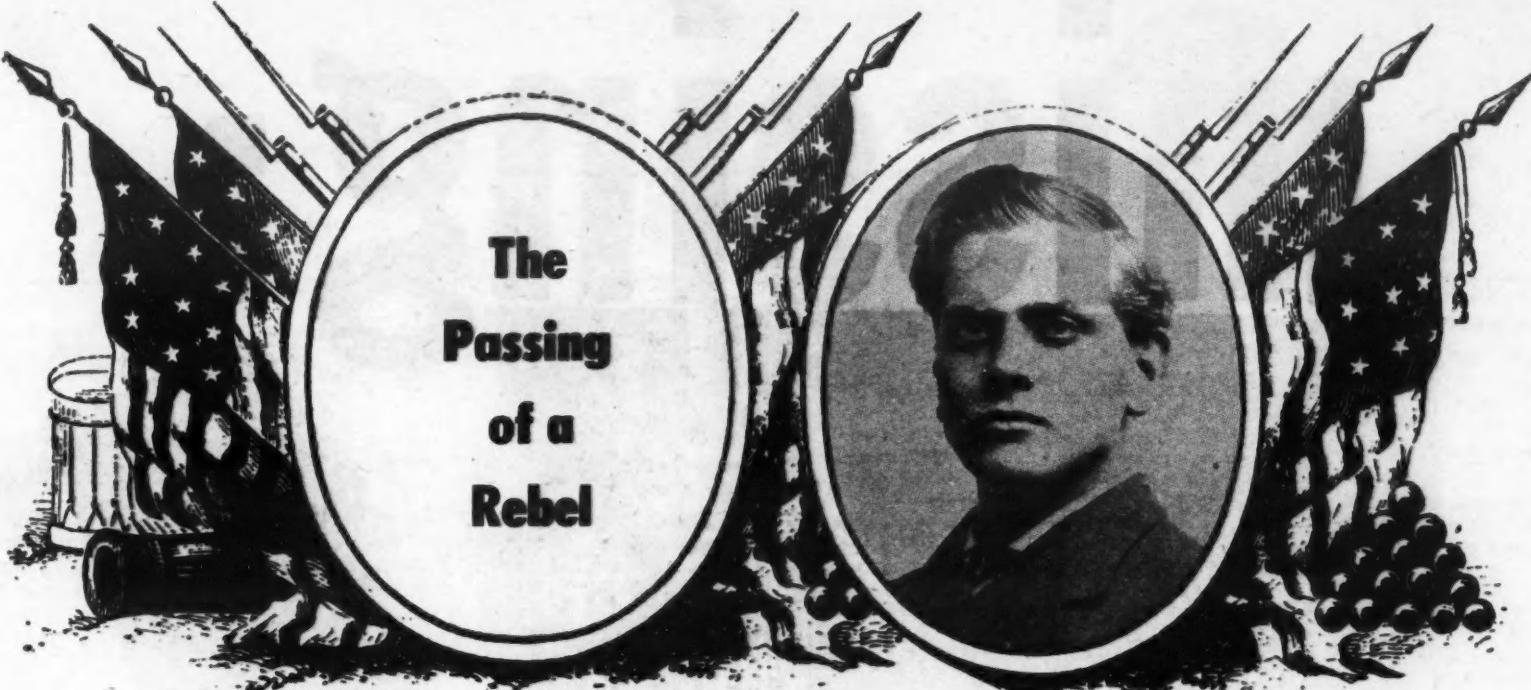
The subcommittee turned to Florida in hearings last December. Testimony revealed that six contractors, who had handled Florida road contracts worth more than \$70 million in the last four years, had distributed \$54,000 to \$75,000 in gifts to thirty-three Florida state highway engineers since 1956. These came in the form of secret cash payments, unrepaid loans, liquor, lumber, hunting licenses and bonuses for extra services. William L. Cobb, head of a large construction company, admitted he also gave gifts to state road officials in Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama. Charles E. Bailes, Jr., general superintendent of Cone Brothers Contracting Company, said his firm had mailed state engineers secret payments of \$25 a week to get "that little effort" the company needed to complete the job.

In its latest hearings, which ended March 10, the subcommittee, again spotlighting Florida, discovered that the state had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars because of the slipshod way it got rid of houses and other property on rights-of-way it had acquired. In many cases, the state paid a contractor to dispose of a house, which he proceeded to sell at a neat profit. For example, one contractor, Paul Slusher of Maitland, testified the Florida Highway Department had paid him to clear a house on an Orlando right-of-way for \$100. He then sold it for \$24,500. Testimony revealed that the state paid \$103,000 for the removal of structures in Miami when it might have sold the property for \$372,500. The loss to the state: more than \$475,000. In contrast to this sorry situation, Frank Balfour, former chief of the rights-of-way division of the California Highway Commission, testified his state had made a 6 percent profit on the sale and rental of properties it had acquired on rights-of-way since 1956. At the close of the hearings, Blatnik cautioned all states to get every possible dollar out of the houses and properties on lands they acquire for highway construction.

Despite the muck it has uncovered, the subcommittee still has not reached the core of corruption. The most damaging fraud in the program involves the \$7 billion the states will spend to acquire rights-of-way.

A consulting firm hired by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads has pro-

(Continued on Next Page)



The Passing of a Rebel

Ralph Chaplin, Author of 'Solidarity Forever,' Dies at 73

By CHARLES MICHAELSON

Ralph H. Chaplin, long-time leading American radical and the composer of *Solidarity Forever*, died in Tacoma, Washington last month at the age of 73.

Chaplin was born in Chicago in 1887, the son of a railroad worker, and grew up in a family where Jack London, Eugene V. Debs, Governor John Altgeld, Big Bill Haywood and other American radicals were household names. In 1913 Chaplin joined the Industrial Workers of the World (the Wobblies), which Haywood had founded as one big union to overthrow capitalism.

"I am one of those who helped to lay the foundations for radicalism—or what passes for radicalism in these explosive days," Chaplin wrote in his autobiography, *Wobbly*, published in 1948. "For half a century I have been in the midst of the American labor movement, living radicalism, thinking radicalism and fighting for it."

In January 1915, a wave of "hunger" riots

swept Chicago, and led indirectly to Chaplin's writing *Solidarity Forever*. "Elmer Rumbaugh of West Virginia days was at our home for dinner," Chaplin wrote in *Wobbly*. "I was lying on the rug in the living-room that day scribbling stanza after stanza of *Solidarity Forever*, an I.W.W. song which I had started in Huntington. 'Rummy' was much interested. I wanted the song to be full of revolutionary fervor and to have a chorus that was ringing and defiant. Walking down 72nd Street, we tried it out:

*"Solidarity Forever,
Solidarity Forever,
Solidarity Forever,
For the union makes us strong!"*

Chaplin later became editor of the Wobblies' publication, *Solidarity*. And as a leading Wobbly he took part in many of the union's organizing drives in the mid west and far west.

In 1917, Chaplin and six other I.W.W. leaders were charged with violating the wartime Espionage Act for proposing a general strike if the

United States entered the First World War. He was found guilty and served five years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. Released by presidential amnesty in 1923, Chaplin won a full pardon from Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt ten years later.

During the 1930's and '40's, Chaplin edited several labor publications and took part in West Coast labor struggles. He moved to Tacoma several years ago and became curator of the Washington State Historical Society. He is survived by his wife, Edith.

"There is no end to the story I started out to tell," Chaplin's book concludes. "Mankind's quest for a 'more perfect union' originated on these shores. It will go on and on until the full orchestration of human efforts is effected throughout the world, or replaced by a race spiritually superior to our own, and wiser than ourselves to bear the individual and collective responsibilities of Freedom."

"It is a fighting chance, and that no doubt is the best any of us has a right to expect . . ."

Highway Robbery —

(Continued from Page 12)

duced a 200-page report on land appraisals in Massachusetts. The report is still secret, but, in a series of articles last May, *The Boston Traveler* said that an unnamed state official had put pressure on land appraisers to issue false, inflated evaluations. The *Traveler* said the estimates appeared to be 25 to 50 per cent too high. The subcommittee has opened an office in Massachusetts and its next hearings probably will focus on that state. In the meantime, the Bureau has refused to reimburse the state for its rights-of-way purchases.

The subcommittee has a host of other areas awaiting investigation: an evidently excessive use of expensive, private consultants by several states, including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland; monopoly practices by suppliers of highway material, particularly in the West; collusive price-fixing among contractors, such as the subcommittee noted in Oklahoma, where bidders met in secret before submitting bids to the state; the care of homeless persons who have been bulldozed out of the way by highways cutting through large metropolitan areas; and waste such as the General Accounting Office found in Nevada, where three interchanges were built on a three-mile stretch of highway to handle an average of eighty-nine cars a day.

It is not difficult to spot the reasons why the Interstate Highway Program reeks of corruption. In a recent interview, Blatnik outlined the causes. First, he noted, State Highway Departments traditionally have been close to the governor's office. The departments have become centers for dispensing patronage and extending favors to contractors who contribute to the party treasury. Next, the states have poor recruitment policies and low salary scales. To these men, a \$25 cash payment, a loan, a turkey at Thanksgiving, a bottle of whiskey at Christmas, become formidable gifts.

Anyone attending the hearings can sense certain attitudes that supplement Blatnik's outline. An observer is struck, for example, by the corruptibility of small people: how simple it is for a man to participate in a system of bribery without a twinge of conscience or even a realization of his wrong. A business ethic also emerges from the testimony, a feeling by the contractor that anything goes so long as the job gets done and the profits pile up. When the ethic is questioned, the contractor reacts by despairing that Congressional investigators ever will understand the business world. This attitude evokes sympathy from highway bureaucrats, particularly state officials who like to feel that they understand the peculiar problems of the contractor and that

this understanding allows them to wink when the contractor cuts corners to get the job done. An observer quickly senses that these state officials were totally unprepared to handle the billions of dollars suddenly put into their hands by the federal government. At the same time, a smugness, an almost lazy indulgence, is exhibited by federal bureaucrats as they talk vaguely of States' rights while justifying their refusal to interfere with the machinery of the state, no matter how lax or stupid or corrupt.

But, knowing the causes of the trouble does not lead automatically to finding a solution. The subcommittee has not made any legislative recommendations and evidently does not have immediate plans to do so. No radical change in the program is expected.

Any such change would stir enormous complications. In view of all the corruption, one logical change would be to slow up the program, at least until the states clean house. But this would ignore two factors: that the Administration is using highway funds to stimulate the economy and that the country, no matter how much the critics of Detroit decry a culture on wheels, actually will need the roads in 1975.

These complications, however, do not mean that the country is powerless to eliminate corruption from the highway program. The subcommittee's hearings themselves have had some beneficial effect. State highway officials seem to have been attempting to tighten up the program on the state level, if only out of fear that Blatnik's subcommittee may strike them next.

But the subcommittee continually faces two obstacles as it tries to carry the story of highway corruption to the public. One is an undertone of Republican disparagement based on fears that the Democratic-controlled subcommittee will use the scandals to embarrass Republicans.

A second obstacle involves news coverage. The subcommittee must share the blame for this. Its hearings generally have focused on a specific bit of wrongdoing in a specific area, instead of spotlighting corruption in several areas at once. If, in its next hearings, the subcommittee would show how fraud has infested right-of-way acquisition in several states and would call a parade of witnesses from areas all over the country, the press would suddenly grasp the national implications of the highway scandals and treat them accordingly.

The end of highway corruption will be signaled when the American people begin to realize that there is nothing normal or playful about contractors, state officials and speculators stealing millions of dollars from the federal government. Public indignation may be a more effective weapon than legislation in the battle against highway corruption. And the time for public indignation has come.

missing:

**\$25
OUT OF
EVERY
PAY ENVELOPE**

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Despite all the business propaganda talk about American wages being too high, the average factory worker's wages are at least \$25 a week short of meeting a "commonly accepted" standard of living.

This is the conclusion reached on the basis of the 1960 Heller Budget, a budget that is worked up each year by the Heller Committee at the University of California for wage workers in the San Francisco Bay area.

It is a budget laying down "the cost of maintaining the commonly accepted standards of living . . . that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and reasonably comfortable living."

It deals with the San Francisco Bay area where expenses run about five per cent higher than the rest of the country but when, if that is taken into account, the average country-wide shortage for a factory production worker still runs \$25.22 a week. For the San Franciscan whose wages are average, the shortage would be \$33.74 a week.

The Heller budget for 1960 reports that a wage worker who supports a wife and two children and rents his home needs \$6,488.27 a year, or \$124.65 a week to meet a commonly accepted standard of living. That represents an increase of \$4.06 a week over the figures for 1959 and \$17.10 a week over 1956.

Factory production wages have lagged behind that steady increase in living costs. Since 1956 gross wages have gone up only \$10.92 a week while they have gone up only \$1.44 a week over the past year.

While wages have pretty well stood still, the cost-of-living has not. 1960 taxes in the San Francisco area have gone up from \$661 to \$699 since 1959.

Food has gone up about \$32 a year; housing \$24 a year; household operation \$4 a year; clothing and upkeep \$13 a year; transportation \$13 a year; medical and dental care \$17 a year, and recreation about \$5 a year.

In short, while the Heller budget showed an increase in costs of \$217.17 a year, average fac-

tory wages in the United States went up only \$74.88 a year with which to meet the cost boost. Here's how the annual budget for the wage earner breaks down:

Total Cost	\$6,488.27
Taxes	699.26
Food	1,820.94
Alcoholic beverages	59.54
Housing	804.00
Household operation	241.62
Housefurnishings	217.44
Clothing and upkeep	501.46
Transportation (incl. car)	599.10
Medical and Dental care	544.64
Personal insurance	299.08
Personal care	116.24
Recreation	237.90
Tobacco	119.60
Reading	39.26
Education	8.49
Union dues	69.28
Gifts and contributions	93.42
Miscellaneous	17.00

RECIPE of the MONTH

Real Italian spaghetti is so good, so filling and so delightfully inexpensive that all budget-minded cooks will welcome this recipe from Alfino Arieth, second cook in the Manhattan Club in New York.

Chef Arieth, a member of Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant & Bartenders Union, came here from Italy in 1922 where he had started his career as a pastry chef. A founding member of the union, he recalls early plans for the organizing drives. These plans were made, he relates, in all-night coffee shops where small groups met. An active union member, Arieth was shop chairman of the Arkwright Club for three years.

The following ingredients for Spaghetti Marinara will serve a family of four or five. Sausage or meat balls, suggests Chef Arieth, can be added if heavier meat is desired.

Spaghetti Marinara

Tossed Green Salad French Bread

Cabinet Pudding

SPAGHETTI MARINARA

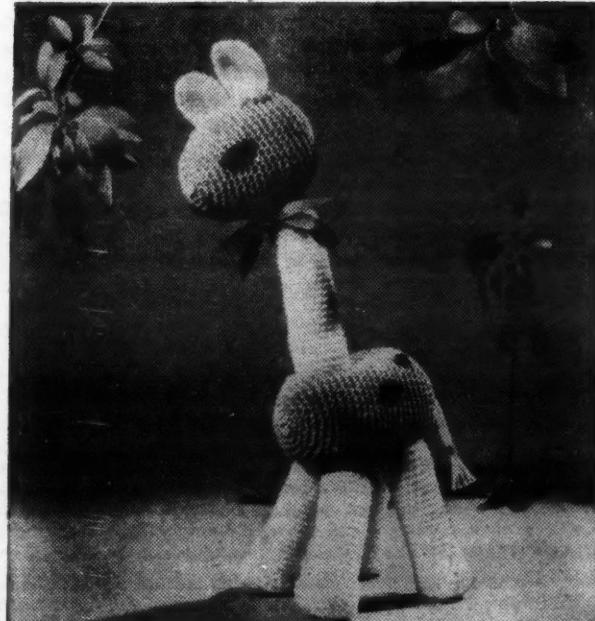
1 onion	1 pinch pepper
2 cloves garlic	1 cup stewed tomatoes
1 pinch oregano	1 cup tomato puree
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons olive oil
1 cup water	1 pound spaghetti

Chop onion and garlic, brown in olive oil. Add oregano, salt, pepper, tomatoes and water.

Cook over low heat for an hour and a half.

Boil four quarts of water and cook spaghetti for approximately ten minutes. (Spaghetti should not be overcooked.)

Serve piping hot with tossed green salad and French bread. For dessert, cabinet pudding.



FREE CROCHET PATTERN: Long on charm is this baby giraffe, our nomination for the perfect nursery pet. Crochet him of lustrous blue and white crochet cotton, then stuff him to a state of perfect plumpness with cotton batting. The long, long lashes and body spots are made of black felt. For free directions, mail a stamped, self-addressed envelope, with your request for BABY GIRAFFE, Leaflet No. PC 8191, to The Record's Needlework Dept., 132 W. 43 St., N. Y. 36, N.Y.

lighter side of the record

Neat and Tidy

By JANE GOODSELL

Spring-cleaning fever has got me, and I've decided to clean out my desk.

Naturally, I keep only necessary and important things in my desk, but I'll have to file a few things away someplace else. The other day I tried to put four airmail stamps in the top drawer, and they wouldn't fit. Matter of fact, I had to pry the drawer open with a paper knife.



Maybe I can start by getting rid of the paper knife. I never use it. I just tear envelopes open with my fingernails. Still, I think I should use a paper knife. It's neater and more refined. I'd better keep the paper knife and train myself to use it.

Now I'll just remove the top drawer and dump everything out on the bed. Well, for goodness sakes! Here are my manicure scissors! Isn't it a shame I bought a new pair? No use keeping an empty paper-clip box. Gracious, I had no idea I had so many rubber bands. There must be hundreds of them. Still, you never know when you'll need a rubber band so I'd better keep them. I'll just fish the

paper-clip box out of the wastebasket and put them in it.

Here are a whole bunch of three-cent stamps which seem to be stuck together. Too bad I didn't know about them last week when I had to go downtown to buy a stamp.

And here are four pencils, just like new except their points are broken. Seems to me I used to have a pencil sharpener. And what in the world is this sticky mass? It seems to be a collection of cough drops, broken lead, strands of hair, loose tobacco and little gummed reinforcements. I could use those reinforcements. No! I'll be ruthless and toss the whole mess out. Maybe I'd better put all these things away, and tackle the top drawer some other time.

Now I'll go through the other drawers. Well, look at this recipe for Veal Birds in Sour Cream! My, that sounds good, doesn't it? And here's a photograph of somebody. It certainly



is fuzzy. On the back it says, "Irma, 1953." Do I know somebody named Irma? Well, I must know her. Why else would I have her picture? I'd better paste it in my album. I wonder where the album could be?

And here are a whole bunch of washing instruction tags. It's very important to keep those. I wonder if this one could be from Katie's jacket? It says, "Do not put in dryer." It probably is from Katie's jacket because the

lining got all matted when I put it in the dryer.

Here's that Christmas card list I was looking for. I'd better keep it to check against the new list I made. And here's a box top entitling me to enter a contest to win a trip around the world. Oops! The contest ended December 31, 1956.

Why, here's a little booklet on removing spots and stains. And here's another on First Aid. Isn't that nice? I'm glad I have these. They're full of vital information.

And what's this? It's a raffle ticket on a television set. I can't remember buying it so I guess the raffle is over by now. Still, suppose they called me tomorrow and told me to bring my ticket and collect the TV set I'd won? Wouldn't I feel terrible if I'd thrown the ticket away? I'd better hang on to it, just in case.

Oh boy! Look at all these trading stamps! Now, if I can just find that stamp book to paste them in . . . Oh my goodness! Look at the time! Five-thirty, and I haven't even thought about dinner. Maybe I'll fix Veal Birds in Sour Cream . . . no, there isn't time. We'll have to eat hamburger again, I guess. Oh well.



'Record' drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

I'd better just dump all this stuff back in my desk. I'll straighten it out tomorrow, for sure.

Ticklers

By George



"George is right here, mother. He's patiently waiting to talk to you!"



PICTURE EXPLOITATION:
Natalie Wood puts on this bathing suit display during a tour to call attention to Warner's 'The Burning Hills.'

Funny Business



"He has a horror of stepping in water over his head!"



"It's a 'get well immediately' card from your boss."



in this issue . . .

SENATOR GARRY MUDWATER, a fictional character who bears more than a passing resemblance to a real live Senator, tells why he'd like to repeal 1961 and turn the clock back to 1896—at least as far as legislation is concerned. Page 9.

CAMPING OUT THIS SUMMER? U.S. National Parks offer unusual family vacations at low cost. They're located in various parts of the country, provide camping facilities amidst natural scenic beauty. Page 11.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY is the true story of graft and corruption in the nation's \$41 billion highway building program. The facts, as disclosed by a Congressional committee, reveal huge waste and fantastic blunders. See feature on Page 12.

PASSING OF A REBEL: Old-fashioned radical Ralph Chaplin died recently at the age of 73. The author of "Solidarity Forever" and other labor songs, he lived through wild adventures and struggles during his years as a Wobbly. Page 13.

\$25 MISSING FROM YOUR ENVELOPE? That's how much the average factory worker's wage falls short of providing an adequate standard of living. The Heller Budget, respected national authority, finds wages lagging in race with the cost of living. Page 14.

We the People Lost Fight

Over Minimum Wage in House,

But We Can Recoup in Senate

—Page 3

Alabama Council Organizes

Supermarket Chain in Jasper;

Await Vote at Bruno's

—Page 7